

LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 29, 1921
WHERE THE REDS HAVE CONQUERED
FOOD PRICES HOLD
MEN OF LABOR, ONWARD!
LABOR POLICY VINDICATED
WINNING STRIKES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefitted by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 58.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 453—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 53 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—173 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoers—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursday, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 163—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 443 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Shoe Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangia Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 8 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1921

No. 26

:- Where The Reds Have Conquered :-

The lot of a people conquered by its foe is sad indeed. But when the conqueror is red, the liberator of the world, one would expect or hope for a different story. How different or similar let our readers judge by this letter from a patriot of Georgia, the bolshevist republic in the region of the Caucasus, which was conquered by the red armies of Russia less than a year ago. The letter reads, in translation, as follows:

"Tiflis, May 15, 1921.

"The governmental functions are being concentrated more and more into the hands of the new officials. Commerce and industry are standing still as the result of the new measures introduced by the bureaucracy that has fastened itself upon us. Most of these officials are Russians and Armenians. The Georgians have ceased to have any part in the government of their own country, for they are told that they are 'antibolsheviks.'

"The celebration of May first was significant in many respects. By order of the government all office holders and city employees were instructed to take part in the official parade, and the police issued orders to the inhabitants to decorate their windows with carpets as well as the red flag. Many understood that the order had for its purpose giving of information to the authorities concerning the location of the great number of costly Persian carpets owned by the population, and they feared the consequences of such a display, but there were no means of escape from the order. However, in the more distant parts of the city there were many who ignored the command, as there were but few carpets in evidence.

"The city employees refused to march, according to orders, behind the bolsheviks. We are informed that they have since been dismissed from employment and largely replaced by a lot of hungry-looking Russians and Armenians who have been flocking here from every quarter.

"Only yesterday I learned that the railroad workers who absolutely refused to march in the procession, and who are organized to a man, have been punished by the withdrawal of part of their daily ration of necessities of life.

"The peasants in the country districts of Georgia are indignant by reason of the great number of Russian soldiers quartered amongst them and who devour everything coming within their reach. They also understand that before next fall all surplus food and commodities will be shipped out of the country to Russia. As a consequence the peasants are not cultivating their fields as usual and have restricted the seeding of their lands. He therefore fear a famine for next winter. The exports to Russia of everything grown in Georgia has already resulted in diminishing the daily ration of bread from about one pound to half a pound. And what half a pound a day means to a man or woman in good health can be well imagined. To buy bread is out of the question for the manual laborers and poorer classes, as it costs already 2,000 rubles a pound.

"At first one could buy goods at fixed prices, but things have now gone up and no matter how much money one may have it buys very little. But like everywhere, the rich do not suffer as

much as the poor workers who have only their wages and rations. And what can a worker buy with his salary of 20,000 rubles a month? (Before the world war, this would have been a fortune, but now it is only a pittance.) A pound of potatoes cost 500 rubles, a pound of lard cost 10,000 rubles. Everybody sells all he possibly can spare, such as clothes, jewelry and linen. (But furniture is forbidden to be moved.) Germans and Italians, especially the former, have the sole right to buy up carpets. And in that connection it is interesting to note that the German representative at Tiflis, von Rausch, recently gave a fine banquet to the bolshevist government officials. These purchases of carpets are often made at ridiculously low figures, for the reason that the people are in constant dread that all tapestries and articles of gold and silver will be needed any day for the purpose of buying necessities of life from abroad, especially Italy and Germany. The reason is that all foreign importers refuse to sell goods in exchange for either Russian or Georgian money.

"These surmises are not altogether so unreasonable as they might seem at first glance. All the houses and apartments are registered and assigned to the inhabitants. Every room bears a seal and a number, and the person who is to occupy it. In the house where I live there are five persons living in five rooms. The rooms are ranged in a row and open into one another, so that the one living farthest back has to walk through all the others to get into it. Numbers and records, those are the ideals of the bureaucracy with which we are blessed. Every Armenian and Russian whose duty brings him here is quartered among the inhabitants. If the stranger is a bolshevist, or pretends to be such, the family has to take special care, because in his opinion everything Georgian is Russian, but anything Russian cannot by any means be Georgian. All flour is Russian, and has to be sent to Russia. One day the Georgian workers refused to load flour on a ship, and were quickly replaced with a squad of Russian soldiers.

"At present it has come to such a pass that all the locomotives, cars, writing paper, ink, pens, pencils, and even medicines, are taken and sent away to Russia. So we have now neither camphor nor quinine for prescriptions. It is impossible to buy a steel pen, because pens have been made property of the state by law, and the only way to obtain one is by making application for purchase from the government. We have to be very economical with sewing thread, as the price has gone up sky-high. All such articles have been collected and sent away to Russia.

"We are told that in return we are going to obtain crude oil from Baku, which before we could buy with money. But folks that come from Baku tell us the same thing is going on there and everything is sent to Russia that can be transported.

"So far the people have remained very quiet. But the bolsheviks say openly: 'At the first chance, in case of any sign of revolt, we shall make an end to everything that bears the name of Georgia.' And they have their game already working, at Kutais, where an unlighted bomb was found and 100 people or more were at once

arrested. According to all accounts it was one of the bolshevist agents who framed the thing.

"The railroads have already been incorporated in the Russian railway system, all the rolling material sent away, and thus thoroughly Russianized.

"Our bureaucratic government is thus constituted: The Supreme Commission over entire Transcaucasia is composed of a Lett, a Jew, an Armenian, etc. These economists were found to have stolen from the government, and the heads of the Second Army felt chagrined. Naturally, because they also steal and send things away to Russia. Stealing is quite an accomplished art among all these foreign dignitaries, but in this case of the Supreme Commissioners, it seems somebody went too far.

"Of course we enjoy still freedom of the press, but as the government has taken all the paper, we naturally cannot publish anything, so a free press is merely a polite phrase for no press at all.

"All pianos and books have been enumerated and the names of the owners recorded. Any person owning over 300 ordinary books, or 25 books on scientific subjects, must give the surplus to the government as being 'superfluous.' In the villages all books in Georgian are torn to pieces by the Russian soldiers, who tell the villagers that they must learn Russian, while at the same time the soldiers appropriate all Russian books for themselves.

"It is the soldiers, or rather the officers of the Eleventh Army, who are the real government here. But, if my information is correct, we may expect soon to welcome also the Ninth Army, which is almost famished and is sent here to recuperate. The Russian soldiers make much fun over the Georgian bolshevist republic. 'We didn't come to please the nice Georgian bolsheviks,' they say, 'but to re-establish the old frontiers of the Russian Empire.' And these simple soldiers of Great Russia, add joyfully 'later on we shall get a sweetheart-Tzar, and kill off the Jews.'

"The more I talk with these Russians the more I begin to realize the disillusionment. Present conditions are too bad to last forever, and everybody is beginning to think and talk about the good old times when there was at least some sort of law for everybody and one could get a little justice at times.

"The trouble with these Russian Bolshevists is that they have sabotaged the Great Revolution in Russia and instead erected a brutal despotism worse than before.

"The people here would be willing to accept a monarchy or anything rather than the present regime. One must despair of the revolution when one hears on every side, from the rudest to the most refined, that they have tasted enough of socialism, communism and all that is called progressive.

"If one tells them that they never had any of these things yet, they will simply answer, but that is what these bolsheviks and mensheviks call it, and we don't want it.

"The Revolution has degenerated into militarism and imperialism. And the men who have brought about this condition are the scum of old regime, who take special pleasure in curing

the people of anything that smells revolution or socialism.

"Two of the highest chiefs of the government here are former members of the 'True Friends of Russia' who organized the Jewish pogroms and opposed the constitution.

"There are so many spies of every description here that any kind of revolutionary movement is impossible. But it is certain that this kind of government cannot last, as everybody is sincerely desirous of a change and determined to get rid of this political and physical slavery and poverty.

"Nothing is sadder than to see this great Russian Revolution go to the bad, when so much was expected of it for Russia and the whole world, and making the revolution only the occasion for the world's great reaction, all due to the Russian socialists.

"And socialists of other countries are equally to blame, and cannot escape the blame laid to their comrades in Russia. They have helped to ruin Russia through the Bolsheviks and thus array against them the passions of the masses.

"I hope sincerely that something may be saved out of the Russian wreck."

RETAIL CLERKS' DAY.

Retail clerks' unions of San Francisco and Alameda county are making preparations to celebrate "Retail Clerks' day" at Neptune Beach, Alameda, on Sunday, August 21. A complete programme of entertainment is being formed as well as provisions for transportation and refreshments. The following committee will have charge of the celebration: J. C. Tretheway, chairman; Ernest Solomon, F. A. O'Brien, M. H. Cross, R. Desimone, Marcus Behr, Bert Patton, G. F. Black, A. D. Alvarez, V. C. Roblin, E. A. Levy, Frank Bauer and J. P. Griffin.

FOOD PRICES HOLD.

Retail food prices in June were only three-tenths of 1 per cent lower than in May, according to the United States bureau of labor statistics. Hens and granulated sugar dropped 7 per cent; plate beef and cheese, 6 per cent; nut margarine and butter, 5 per cent; evaporated milk, 4 per cent; pork chops, oleomargarine and lard, 3 per cent; chuck roast, crisco, corn flakes and tea, 2 per cent; rib roast, bacon, canned salmon, fresh milk, bread, macaroni, baked beans, canned tomatoes, coffee and prunes, 1 per cent. Sirloin steak and raisins decreased less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

The following articles increased in price: Potatoes, 23 per cent; cabbage and oranges, 7 per cent; strictly fresh eggs, 5 per cent; flour and bananas, 4 per cent; onions, 2 per cent; leg of lamb and canned peas, 1 per cent, and ham less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

There were no changes in the price of round steak, corn meal, rolled oats, cream of wheat, rice, navy beans and canned corn.

DOLD HAS RESIGNED.

Charles Dold has resigned as president of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International union. He has held this position for many years, and is succeeded by Jacob Fischer of New York city.

The former executive, together with other members of this union, have organized the De Luxe Piano company, and are engaged in the manufacture of upright pianos, player pianos, grand pianos and phonographs. It is announced that the plant located in Chicago, is on a strictly union basis, and will operate under the day work system and 44-hour week.

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MEN OF LABOR ONWARD!

(By Samuel Gompers in the American Federationist.)

With the approach of Labor Day it is necessary that there be a stock-taking and a making of plans for the future work of our labor movement.

American labor, on its day of celebration and commemoration this year must give to the world a message of hope, of courage, of determination and of constructive thought.

The forces of destruction and of reaction have made every possible onslaught. They have sought to disrupt, to tear down, to despoil, to imprison, to corrupt. They have sought to injure and destroy by economic might, by the passage of hurtful laws, by the abuse of injunctions, by the manipulation of wealth and by the use of that portion of the public press which customarily lends itself to the uses of the unprincipled.

The trade union movement has stood like a rock through the storm. No assault of reaction at any period of history was ever more successfully withstood. No body of men and women anywhere at any time ever manifested a sterner spirit or stood more unitedly than the American trade union movement in the face of the hostile attitude of aggressive and ruthless organizations of employers, bent upon breaking down the organizations of the wage earners.

Our movement has now reached the point in the struggle where it is not enough to stand firm in resistance. We have resisted at every point until the drive of the labor-hating opposition has been brought to a point where it is without initiative, without enthusiasm, without what may be called driving power. This does not mean that it is not still a menace. It is a menace as long as it exists, and it remains a menace which cannot be lost sight of for a moment. But it has for the present been beaten out of its initial momentum by the tremendous effort of the trade union movement.

The time has come for Labor to assume the aggressive. We have held the line. Our positions are intact. It is the hour for a great forward movement. With a unity such as our movement has never excelled, with a spirit of determination unequalled, let us face the future prepared to take advantage of every opportunity which the future offers.

The labor movement predicates the success of every effort upon the righteousness of its position and on the strength of its organization. The principles of our movement have been tried and found true. The great need of the day is organization and more organization—more unity and solidarity. The necessity of trade unionism—always a necessity and hope of deliverance—must be carried to the unorganized everywhere.

The organizers of the American Federation of Labor, both those who give their full time to the work and those who serve as volunteers, the officers of national and international unions, of state federations, city central bodies and local unions, have ever been faithful and self-sacrificing, but the movement calls upon them for redoubled effort, for a greater consecration to the work and for a more energetic deliverance of the message of organized labor.

In addition it should be considered the sacred duty of every individual member of the trade union movement, every member of the great rank and file, to constitute himself an untiring organizer of men and women for the great tasks that lie ahead.

Labor Day this year should be made a red-letter day in the history of organization work. Upon that day our movement everywhere should so conduct itself as to compel for its ideals and its practical purposes the attention of all wage earners. The observance of labor's great holiday should be so ordered in every community

as to drive home the message of trade unionism and to carry to all hearts and minds the thought that the organized labor movement is the great movement of workers for human freedom and progress.

The trade union movement is dedicated to the proposition that autocratic control of industry must be destroyed in order that there may be a full development of human freedom and in order that all men and women may have a voice in the determination of their destiny.

This is a purpose worthy of the best effort of a great wage-earning population. It is an ideal to fire the souls of men. It is the great task of the labor movement.

This task, this great constructive effort for human freedom, can be accomplished only as the workers organize. Democracy enters into modern industry only through the organization of the workers. Autocratic control with all of its brutality and injustice, remain in full flower where there is no organization of labor.

The greatest contribution which the members of our movement can make today to the cause of human progress is the unrestrained giving of effort in the work of organization.

Set Labor Day as the day upon which our great effort is to begin. Set Labor Day as the day upon which we cease holding the line and begin to move forward in a great resistless wave. Upon that day let there be demonstrations, let there be great gatherings of the workers. Let there be inspiring public addresses and distribution of the literature of our movement. Let there be everywhere enthusiastic celebration of Labor Day. In those communities where lately there has been an abandonment of Labor Day demonstrations, let there be a revival of them. Let there be a full utilization of every proper means of carrying to the great masses of our wage-earners the necessity of trade unionism and from that day on let the work of organization go on with such a vigor, such an intensity and such an inspired purpose as our movement has never known.

It is the hour for action. Rally the forces of labor everywhere for the great forward movement. Bend every energy to the work of organization.

Through organization our movement will achieve every good purpose and through organization will be defeated every selfish, greedy and undemocratic purpose or reaction.

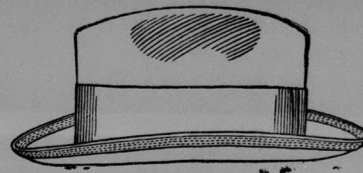
The voices of the defenseless call upon us. The eyes of the downtrodden are turned toward us. The tide of progress waits upon our effort.

Men of Labor, be up and doing! Organize the unorganized. Unite and federate the organized in solid phalanx. Men of Labor, be up and doing. March forward and upward to the goal of justice, freedom and humanity!

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work.

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SUTTER AND PIERCE STREETS

LABOR POLICY VINDICATED.

Predictions prior to the holding of the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Denver, Colorado, and of the Socialist party in Detroit, Michigan, would have had one believe that the workers, the proletariats of America, had lost all sense of nationalism, that they were prepared and anxious to jump into the wild seas of internationalism and all that was required was to sever the last bond of restraint that a few leaders were said to have had fixed around the necks of unwilling men.

The conventions of the American Federation of Labor and of the Socialist party are now matters of history but nationalism reigns supreme. All of the propaganda of foreign agitators came to naught. Both the American Federation of Labor and the Socialist party declined to yield to a dictatorship from without or paid propagandists from within.

While the officers of the International Federation of Trades Unions tried to undermine and undo the leadership in the American Federation of Labor in an effort to secure and use the money of American trade unionists to further European propaganda they succeeded only in unmasking themselves. While the Communists of Russia and of other European countries tried to steal the Socialist party to cause a world-wide revolution they succeeded only in bringing down upon their heads a most scathing denunciation of the Third Internationale of Moscow by the Socialist party of America.

The action of the American Federation of Labor in declining to affiliate with the International Federation of Trades Unions until the American labor movement was guaranteed complete autonomy, and until such time that declarations contrary to American and democratic principles were repudiated, as well as an exorbitant and unequal tax was adjusted within reason and fairness followed a brief discussion of this subject. The actions of the Socialist party in declining to have anything whatever to do with the Third Internationale of Moscow followed a three hours heated discussion and after the leaders in the Socialist party denounced the Soviet government as the murderers of the Socialists of Russia and as a "wrecking crew" bent on the destruction of Socialist parties.

From the viewpoint of comparison the uninitiated might conclude that at last the American Federation of Labor is catching up to the Socialist party of America, and is beginning to have a "real vision." The records disclose, however, that the policy of the American Federation of Labor has been one of consistency, founded upon unerring precision and good judgment while the Socialist party only now realized that it had committed a grievous error when it expressed sympathy and support to the Soviet government and the Third Internationale of Moscow at its last two preceding conventions.

The Socialist party likewise reversed its former attitude on the general strike and declared that "it is evident that the advocacy of a general strike in the United States under present conditions is folly." That is exactly what the American Federation of Labor has been preaching for years.

Time is said to be a rectifier of all things and so time has demonstrated the truth of the pronouncements of the American Federation of Labor upon international affairs and the general strike and it has proven the falsity of the declarations of the Socialist party upon these questions. What is more, the Socialist party has come to realize that the dictatorship of the proletariat is as bad as and no better than the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and that there is little difference between a Lenine and Trotsky and a Burleson or Palmer. They have also come to realize that with a membership of 17,000 in a population of

over 100,000,000 people you can't revolutionize anything and, after all is said and done, that in a democracy the only safe and sensible thing to do is to apply democratic principles, follow democratic methods and seek to attain democratic ideals.

It is quite true that time is a rectifier of many things.—Photo Engraver.

UNFAIR CRACKERS.

San Francisco, Cal., July 21, 1921.

To all Labor Unions, Greetings:

Cracker Bakers' Union Local No. 125 takes this means to acquaint you with the fact that the National Biscuit Company is still unfair, and always has been to organized labor, and seeking to undermine the conditions gained by us through collective bargaining with fair employers, we sincerely ask you one and all not to patronize the National Biscuit Company, but to buy your crackers and cakes from the following firms which are fair to labor and deserving of public patronage, to-wit:

American Biscuit Co., San Francisco.

Standard Biscuit Co., San Francisco.

Independent Cracker and Biscuit Co., San Francisco.

Mutual Biscuit Co., San Francisco.

California Cracker Co., Oakland, Calif.

Faternally yours,

P. C. McGOWAN, Secretary.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Ernest Lauf of the riggers and stevedores, Frederick Clausen of the carpenters, Eulus Koffer of the Alaska fishermen, Thomas Lyons of the chauffeurs, Charles Cordes of the watchmen.

IRON WORKERS MOVE.

The offices of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International association have been moved to St. Louis from Indianapolis. The transfer of all the records and office furniture was made by motor truck.

Fools rush in where angels fear to tread; they sometimes rush out again in a big hurry, too.

OIL-CONTROLLED MAGAZINE.

Bankruptcy proceedings reveal that Leslie's Weekly, one of the most reactionary and vicious anti-union publications, was secretly controlled by Standard oil. In publishing the "inside" story, the New York World shows that Leslie's never made public its Standard oil connection, though the federal law requires publication at least once a year of the names of known holders of bonds and other securities of newspapers and other publications. The dummy for Standard oil in its control of Leslie's was the City Real Estate company, an "inside" corporation of the Title Guarantee and Trust company. A mortgage on Leslie's held by the latter company, was declared fraudulent by Federal Judge Manton. Standard oil found itself holding securities with an alleged value of \$740,000, purchased for \$578,000. Wm. Green, a publisher in New York city, bought the stock for \$200,000 and Standard oil recovered 34 per cent of its investment. Green personally bought the stock from Standard oil.

REFUSE WAGE CUT.

Federal Judge Alschuler, arbitrator in the meat-packing industry, has refused the packers' demand for a horizontal wage cut of 5 cents an hour. Approximately 100,000 workers are affected by the decision. The arbitrator held that reductions in the cost of living are not as pronounced as employers claim, and in some instances there has been no decline. Taxes, he said, are constantly mounting, street car fares remain 60 per cent above pre-war prices, while gas, electricity and fuel continue at high rates.

"Newspapers, a most general necessity, remain at the highest point, from 100 to 200 per cent above 1914 prices," he said. Among other costs which have not started to decline, the arbitrator named rents, telephone and telegraph service, freight and passenger rates, while such essential foods as milk, bread and bakery products, fruits and meats show only slight decreases.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES.

The Allied Printing Trades Council went on record as being in favor of affiliated unions participating in the Labor Day parade.

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TO AID EX-SERVICE MEN.

All facilities of chapters in the Pacific Division of the American Red Cross are being placed at the disposal of the "Clean-up Campaign" which the War Risk Bureau is inaugurating in California, Arizona and Nevada, under the direction of Major Louis T. Grant.

The preliminary step to be taken by the Red Cross was announced Tuesday by the Division Manager. He will send into the field of operation of the "Clean-up Squad" a group of Red Cross field representatives, to lay the foundation for the coming of the federal men. These field workers will arrange with local chapters to thoroughly canvass their districts and bring to the designated points every ex-service man whose war claim has not been satisfactorily adjusted.

No stone will be left unturned in the campaign to bring to the ex-service man his fullest benefits and the full strength of the Red Cross will be stimulated to make effective the plans outlined by Major Grant.

A Red Cross man will also join the "Clean-up Squad" on its itinerary which opens sometime in August.

At the request of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance the American Red Cross through its nation-wide chain of chapters will assist the government in its "Clean-up Campaign" in every state. This campaign is designed to complete the claims of every veteran of the World War entitled to governmental assistance.

In announcing the purpose of the campaign, Colonel Charles R. Forbes, Director of the War Risk Insurance Bureau in Washington, says:

"Its purpose is to assist disabled ex-service persons in securing compensation, medical treatment and hospital cost; to inform and assist all claimants regarding the procedure necessary in filing a claim for compensation and insurance; to assist those whose claims are pending in securing final action where additional evidence is necessary to connect their disability with service, and to provide for immediate physical examination where necessary, and promptly to furnish hospitalization for urgent cases."

DEFEAT THE "OPEN SHOP" WITH THE UNION LABEL.

No more fitting time could be suggested than the approach of Labor Day to put into practical effect the principle set forth in the opening paragraph of this greeting.

The most effective way to help ourselves and bring confusion to our enemies is to see to it that no money earned under union conditions is spent for any commodities except those made under Union conditions.

Whenever a purchase is made the purchaser is an employer of labor. Be consistent and purchase only Union-labeled goods for in this way only can you be sure of employing union labor.

The nearest point to an "open shopper's" heart is his pocketbook. Give him a "heart" blow by refusing to increase the contents of his pocketbook.

No trade unionist should appear in a Labor Day demonstration except he is clothed from head to foot with union-labeled wearing apparel, and what he does on Labor Day in this direction, he should do every day in the year.

Let us make Labor Day of 1921 one upon which we can say every member of a trade union is 100 per cent practical and consistent, and that he did his full share to "Defeat the 'open shop' with the union label."

Information as to where union-labeled goods can be procured will be cheerfully furnished by,

Yours fraternally,

JOHN J. MANNING,

Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department.

MAILERS' ITEMS.

On July 21, Tracy Menard, recording secretary of Denver Mailers' Union No. 8, wrote, in part, as follows: "Mailers' Union No. 8 signed a contract with the Denver Post, April 5, 1920. This contract called for a scale of \$33.80 per week of 48 hours and was for a period of one year. Sixty days prior to the expiration of the contract, a scale committee was appointed and a new contract and scale presented to the Post. We asked for a scale of \$43 per week. * * * The office countered with an offer of \$31 per week, while we returned with \$40. The business manager of the Post then offered to settle at an increase of ten per cent, or \$37. The committee brought this offer to the union and secured the ratification of the union.

"When this was returned to the business manager he denied he had power to consummate the negotiations but said he would put it before the publisher, Mr. Bonfils, and try to secure his signature. Mr. Bonfils flatly refused, stating that if the men weren't satisfied they could quit.

"We sought the aid of the International, and Representative John McArdle of New York was sent here in an effort to settle the trouble. After working two weeks on the case and failing to get a settlement, he turned the case over to President Smith, who had arrived to attend the A. F. of L. convention. When President Smith failed to secure any adjustment and Mr. Bonfils refused to arbitrate, strike sanction was granted and the strike ordered Thursday, June 16. * * * The union men are rallying to our support in large numbers, and we hope to convince the publishers of the Post that it is poor policy to attack a body of organized labor men, even though there be only seventeen of them."

Ferdinand Barbrack will leave Sunday morning at 11 o'clock on the Overland Limited for Quebec to attend the annual convention of the International Typographical Union as a delegate from San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18. Barbrack's itinerary includes visits to the following cities: Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York, Buffalo, Albany, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake.

COMMISSION MAKES AWARDS.

Mrs. Julia J. Weis and minor daughter of 1022 Market street, Oakland, will receive \$4,899 as a benefit for the death of her husband, William O. Weis, by the ruling Tuesday of the State Industrial Accident Commission. Weis was employed last month as a salesman for Miller & Lux. His car was struck by an auto truck upon the highway, fracturing his skull and causing his death some days later.

Other awards of the commission include:

Donald Ridove of 360 Battery street, a concrete worker, \$84 for an injured leg incurred in a

fall; Earl Carter of 3824 Magee avenue, Oakland, \$100 for an injury to his back received at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding plant last March.

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Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1921.

The August number of the American Magazine has a story dealing with the rise of A. P. Giannini, President of the Bank of Italy, and an interesting story concerning the remarkable progress of that most remarkable institution. The story says that the institution has been conducted along progressive lines, guided by foresight and sound judgment in a field, so far as the United States is concerned, by itself. In spite of the tendency of magazine writers of the present time to exaggerate in their statements, we can well believe the recital relating to the Bank of Italy because it is an enterprise that had its beginning in this city and which maintains its headquarters here, thus giving us an opportunity to be familiar with its manner of doing business.

As soon as the railroads have been given the conditions that they charge with responsibility for their large expenditures they turn to another reason for their failure to reduce rates. When the Railroad Labor Board granted them the reduction in pay asked for, then they immediately proceeded to present the argument that they could do nothing until they were also granted the privilege of increasing hours and changing many of the working conditions of their employees. Presumably when they are out of sight of the public they chuckle about the cleverly progressive manner in which they are breaking down conditions that it required many years for the workers to build up, and yet are able to saddle the public with increasing burdens all the while. The tactics of the railroad managers are now being copied in many other fields and the crys of the suffering public for relief go unheard and unanswered. The pity of the whole thing is that the people are themselves responsible for this situation because they take no interest in public affairs and allow those with purely selfish ends in view to do all of their political thinking for them. It is true, of course, that occasionally they exchange criticisms with their friends and neighbors, but that is usually the end of their interest until some self-serving politician comes along and advises them that they should vote for this or that candidate, concerning the selection of whom they had no voice and regarding whom they know little or nothing. Truly some of the people can be fooled all the time, and some of the people part of the time, and a great many of the people never seem to care much whether they are fooled or not, judging by the way they look after their own interests in public matters.

Winning Strikes

The International Typographical Union is giving the trade union movement of North America a splendid lesson in tactics to be adopted in order to insure the success of strikes. Two years ago representatives of the employing printers of the country and the officers of the printing trades unions met in the city of Chicago and entered into an agreement which provided that on May 1, 1921, the forty-four hour week should become effective in the printing business throughout the United States and Canada. Shortly thereafter the United States Chamber of Commerce and other organizations of employers began to bring pressure to bear upon the employing printers to force them to repudiate their agreement for the shorter work week and to plan a campaign for the open shop or American Plan. Many employers in the printing business yielded to this pressure and, a la Kaiser, declared the agreement "a mere scrap of paper."

The International Typographical Union thereupon submitted a proposition to its membership providing for the levying of an assessment of 10 per cent of earnings upon the membership in order to enforce the terms of the agreement entered into two years before. The membership, by a vote of five to one, more than 70 per cent casting ballots, approved the assessment, and since the first of May have been weekly paying into the treasury of the International Union 10 per cent of their earnings to support those who were compelled to strike in order to compel observance of the agreement on the part of employers. This assessment has been raising approximately \$800,000 per month during the past three months. About 8,000 members were called out at the beginning of the fight and have from the beginning been receiving from \$17 to \$20 per week in strike benefits, and are, therefore, able to hold out until a complete victory has been achieved.

Bulletins are issued by the International Union weekly and mailed to the membership and each bulletin tells the story of victory. This bulletin shows that every day adds to the list of employers capitulating to the union. Sometimes whole cities sign up, while in others one or more shops fall into line daily. The fight is now about 80 per cent won and the assessment is netting about \$50,000 a month more than is at present needed, but which is being held for any contingency that may arise during the period of the struggle. Thus the printers are proving both their willingness and ability to carry on a nationwide strike of large proportions without begging for help from other unions.

The membership of the Typographical Union learned through long experience the way to be successful, and they are maintaining a dues-paying organization that is based upon the proposition that things worth having are worth the effort necessary to get them. In other words they know that they are not going to get something for nothing and are, therefore, cheerfully putting the money into the treasury that is needed to capably carry on their activities. The last issue of the Typographical Journal, official organ of the International Typographical Union, shows that the organization had on June 20, \$2,312,775.53 in its old age pension, mortuary and general funds.

This is not the first time the Typographical Union has demonstrated the value of its financial policy. When the fight for the eight-hour day started it put on a similar assessment and kept it on until the fight was won, that fight costing more than \$4,000,000, every cent of which the membership of the union itself provided. The present assessment, of ample proportions, will be continued until the victory, daily growing, has been made complete.

There is a lesson in this fight for the labor movement generally. The lesson is that organizations which hope to succeed must make up their minds that the only safe course is to pursue the policy of paying their own way and not depending upon the contributions of the other fellow. It is a simple system and one that should be adopted by every labor organization. There is no other way to face the enemies of the labor movement without a fear. Take heed and do likewise.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Times without number the question of the general strike has been put up to the local labor movement by the shallow-minded radicals and every time it has been overwhelmingly defeated, yet like nearly all of their kind, they still entertain the hope that they can put it over. No amount of experience or logic seems to have any influence whatever upon them. They never learn anything by experience, having been duped by sophistry all their lives nothing seems capable of apprising them of the fact that their dream is not a reality. They believe firmly in it for one reason or another. Some of them hope in some such way to make things so miserable for the workers that they will flock to socialism and communism, while others really believe that the general strike can be made effective as a weapon by the labor movement and no amount of reasoning can convince them to the contrary. To begin with, of course, persons who can be persuaded by the kind of argument advanced by the advocates of the general strike are not capable of sitting down and calmly analyzing the situation and they have more confidence in those who talk to their fancy than they have in those who abide by reason in reaching their conclusions concerning such action. They are unable to point to a single instance where a great general strike has been successful, but that is of no concern to them, because they are so full of that childish anticipation that they may by some chance be able to reach to the clouds and pluck a thunderbolt to hurl at their adversaries, that they are blind to experience and reason and willing to face the hazards on that slender thread of hope.

Every advance by labor is marked by three stages—open antagonism, alleged friendship with hostile design, and final acceptance. These stages are clearly marked as labor develops power and ability to shape a substantial public opinion for the cause it pleads at that especial time. When cornered, the second stage is greed's favorite device. It may be termed the "velvet glove" period, and now confronts organized labor in the form of company "unions," which their backers call "industrial democracy" and "employees' representation." Wage earners have forced practically all opponents to outwardly accept the principle of labor organization. Conspiracy laws have been annulled, and the men who no longer dare favor these laws organize company "unions" for employees. In every instance the employer holds the veto power over decisions by these "unions." It makes no difference to these employers whether they deal with their workers as individuals, or through petty bosses. Whether through agents, or directly, in its last analysis the employer is as much an autocrat as if no company "union" exists. The company "union" bears no resemblance to trade unionism, either in form, spirit, or purpose. The form of the company "union" is imposed on employees and does not grow out of their experience. The purpose of this "union" is to retain boss control of wage earners while lulling them into the belief that they have a voice in their working conditions. The spirit of the company "union" is paternal—the opposite to that which pervades trade unions. Workers may be temporarily forced into these company "unions," but they will abandon them as truly as water seeks its level. They cannot be a substitute for trade unions because they are uneconomic and dishonest. Social justice and improved working conditions is the trade union center of gravity, while company "unions" are formed by those who ignore every ideal and instinct in men who would better their lot in life.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Has Bobbie been eating between meals?"
"Bobbie has no between meals."—Life.

"Are you sure you can prove my client is crazy?"

"Why, certainly," replied the eminent alienist. "And what is more, if you are ever in trouble and need my services I'll do the same thing for you."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A homely young English chap, having his view obstructed by the headgear of the girl in front of him, ventured to protest. "See here, miss," he said, leaning over, "I want to look as well as you."

"Oh, do yer?" she replied, in a rich Cockney accent. "Then you'd better run 'ome and change your fice."—Boston Transcript.

In the cook's absence the young mistress of the house undertook, with the help of an inexperienced waitress, to get the Sunday luncheon. The flurried maid, who had been struggling in the kitchen with a coffee-machine which refused to work, confessed that she had forgotten to wash the lettuce.

"Well, never mind, Marie," said the considerate mistress. "Go on with the coffee and I'll do it. Where do you keep the soap?"—Harper's.

Teacher—"And what was Nelson's farewell address?"

Bright Boy—"Heaven, ma'am."—London Mail.

Johnny—"The camel can go eight days without water."

Freddie—"So could I if ma would let me."—Harper's Bazar.

"What would you suggest for our literary club to read?" asked Mrs. Flubdub.

"A good cook-book," responded her brutal husband.—Kansas City Journal.

F. C. Comstock, tonsorial artist and baseball magnate, has been washing the ceiling in his shop and finds the original color was white. The color will be recalled by many of our older residents.—Meshoppen Enterprise.

"Aw," said Willie, "you're afraid to fight; that's all it is."

"No, I'm not," protested Jack, "but if I fight my ma'll find it out and lick me."

"How'll she find it out?"

"She'll see the doctor goin' to your house."—O. E. R. Bulletin.

A literary family to which a seventh child had just come was at a country house, and for a time a good deal of the care of the other six children devolved upon the father, who had Spartan ideas as to the upbringing of his sons. One morning he carried his two-year-old to the creek near his home to give him a cold plunge. The child objected lustily to this proceeding, but was firmly held and ducked, notwithstanding.

At the instant of the ducking, however, a brawny hand seized the Spartan father by his shoulder and flung him back, while the angry voice of the farmer, who was his nearest neighbor, roared in his ears:

"Here! None of that! I'll have the law on you for this."

For some time the father endeavored to convince the farmer that he was not trying to drown the child. Even then he wasn't wholly convinced. To the very last minute he kept shaking his head skeptically and saying:

"Well, I dunno about that. I dunno. You got six besides this."—Harper's.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE ONLY DIFFERENCE.

(New York Times.)

Said a Socialist to a Bolshevik,
"You're a cruel autocrat.
You loot and kill in the very name
Of the proletariat."

Said the Bolshevik to the Socialist,
"Come now, you urge and screech
In flowery words the things we do—
We practice what you preach!"

"When you give forth 'expropriate,'
We simply go and rob.
And when you urge to confiscate,
We do the little job!"

"Now as your phrases fool the crowd,
Keep talking, we beseech,
But, man to man, remember well—
We practice what you preach!"

A HOUSE OF TILES.

Nine out of ten Americans have an ambition to build themselves a home or at least to achieve the prosperity which makes the owning of a home possible. The Mexican has no word in his language which corresponds to "home," but each of them has the ambition to build himself a house, preferably a house of tiles. For tiles are the most expensive and highly esteemed building material in Mexico.

Consequently when one wishes to indicate in Mexico that a certain man does not amount to much and never will, it is customary to say, "Oh, he'll never build a house of tiles." A good many years ago, one young Mexican had a rich dad. He had all the money he needed and almost all the money he wanted, but he couldn't save his money and he would not invest it. Constantly his father reasoned with him urging that he set aside a part of what he received and invest it safely. Repeatedly the old man warned him, "You'll never build a house of tiles." When his father died the son continued to squander his money but the old-time warning rankled and he determined to build a house of tiles simply to make the prediction untrue.

He built the house, but he never stepped foot in it for his money and the construction work ended together and they took the house for his debts. Later it was turned into the famous Jockey Club, the greatest gambling house in Mexico.

Unless you lay aside some of what you earn and invest it where it will be both safe and profitable, you'll never build a house of tiles. You won't even build a four-room bungalow or if you do, somebody will be likely to take it from you for what you owe. If you want to get on, to be successful, to have all that a house of tiles implies in Mexico, the safest, easiest and wisest way to do it is to set aside a certain part of what you earn every week and invest it safely and with profit in Government Savings Certificates. They range in price from \$25 to \$1000. In those securities your money cannot depreciate, it is bound to grow because they pay regular interest and can be redeemed for more cash than was paid for them.

Put your money in Government securities and build a house of tiles.

It seems like a sheep is disgusted with everything: it is continually saying bah!

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Committee meetings of San Francisco Typographical Union are scheduled for next week as follows: Apprentice committee, Monday, August 1, 7:15 p. m.; label, Wednesday, 8 p. m.; membership, Thursday, 8 p. m. All committeemen will please "tab" these dates and be in attendance at the meetings.

Will J. French of the Industrial Accident Commission, former secretary of San Francisco Typographical Union, and Mrs. French are vacationing this year in the high Sierra Mountains. They report that, while the weather was rather warm, Mother Nature was exhibiting her scenic beauties while at their best. They are in the region of Dutch Flat, "a mining town with no mines."

For the first time in its existence the New Hampshire Gazette, which boasts of being the oldest weekly newspaper in this country, did not appear June 18 because of the compositors' strike. Its first issue was October 7, 1756.

By a ruling entered last week by Federal Judge A. M. Cochran in Lexington, Ky., the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America is entitled to recover \$165,000 and costs from George L. Berry, president of the international, and his four associate members of the board of directors. The decision was in the case of Chicago Union No. 3 et al. against Berry et al. According to press dispatches, Judge Cochran rendered an opinion which favored the plaintiffs several weeks ago. The suit was filed at Knoxville in June and later transferred to the Federal Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky. The judge further decided that the Chicago Union is a member of the international union in good standing, and efforts of President Berry and his associates to oust it were futile, as it is the contention of the plaintiffs that funds have been diverted from the International Pressmen's treasury to private enterprises. A Knoxville citizen has been appointed receiver. President Berry and other officers of the international have been enjoined from interfering with the business of the Chicago local of printing pressmen and from organizing another union there. Further, they have been enjoined from doing business with companies said to be owned by the president and secretary of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

Paul Gallagher of the Burrowes & Houston, Inc., Chapel has returned from a two months' outing in the Giant Forest in Tulare County. Resumption of toil was rather painful to Mr. Gallagher the first few days, but he's buckled down to the grind with the hope of making a similar trip next summer.

Thomas S. Black, last of No. 21's delegates to leave for Quebec, boarded a rattler headed for the convention city last Wednesday morning. W. H. McKnight, proudly carrying a handsome, gold-initialed traveling bag presented to him by

the Chronicle Chapel, and for which the surprised recipient encountered some difficulty in his search for words with which to express his thanks when the presentation was made, bade 'em good-bye and started for the East last Monday. Arthur S. Howe, chairman of the laws committee, boarded the 8:20 last Sunday evening and will go straight through to the Canadian town, as the laws committee meets a week ahead of the general convention. Delegate O'Rourke, who took his departure for Quebec on the 17th, will make the journey in easy stages, but, according to his own statement, will be on the job when the gavel opening the first session of the convention drops.

Miss Agatha O'Connor, Typographical Union's efficient office assistant, is enjoying a well-earned vacation in Yosemite, which, she says, "is surely a wonderland!"

Suits of individual St. Louis employing printers involving injunction proceedings will probably be filed in the United States Court in future, according to the attorney for the open shop organization of the Mississippi River metropolis. The employers adopted the alternative outlined by Judge Wade and decided to let fifty-one connecting suits, which had been argued, drop, and begin the proceedings all over again. The court told the employers they must either file petitions for the fifty-one employing printers as individuals or accept the dismissal of the suit. In sustaining a motion for the dismissal of the suit the judge ruled that the employers had no cause for action in an equity court.

Counsel for the American planners said several open-shop organizations would file new suits. The judge then threw the entire case out of court by dismissing the injunction petition. Plaintiff's counsel argued that he had merely sought to restrain picketing, but the decision makes no reference to picketing. The court held that the organization of employing printers could not sue to restrain picketing when all the members did not have the same cause for complaint.

It was alleged in the petition for the injunction that the unions had conspired to ruin the interstate business of the plaintiffs. Charges of assaults, threats, abusive language and other methods of intimidation toward the present employees of the printers and to those who sought employment also were listed. The attorney for the defendant unions replied that there could be no trade restraint practice toward the open shop organization since it was not doing an interstate business. He pleaded a misjoinder on the grounds that the printers were asking for a common relief when their causes were dissimilar. Counsel for plaintiff said the conspiracy was united against the group as an organization, and not fifty-one conspiracies against each individual firm. He argued that it would be a waste of time and would swamp the court to try fifty-one individual cases. The unions' attorney said that out of the thirty-five affidavits in support of the petition only seventeen contained actual names. The court stated that, in view of the fact that the

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Specializing in designing fine jewelry, re-
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CHILDREN'S ACCOUNT

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They can not start too soon.

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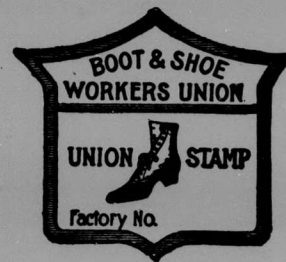


ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union Stamp for use under our

Voluntary Arbitration Contract



OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

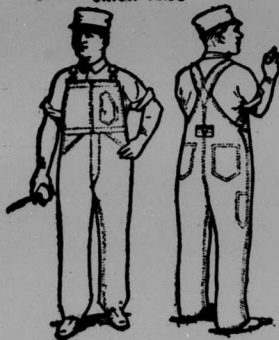
As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

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Collis Lovely, General President
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

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Can't Bust 'Em Jumperalls, in extra heavy blue denim or khaki; all sizes, 34 to 48. Only \$3.25

Can't Bust 'Em Carpenter Overalls—Made of heavy white duck with patent nail pouch. Pair \$2.25

Can't Bust 'Em Extra Heavy Black Overalls, with or without bib. Only, per pair \$1.95

Can't Bust 'Em Cooks' and Bakers' Hickory Pants, pair \$1.49

Can't Bust 'Em Painters' White Bib Overalls and Jumpers—Special this week, per suit \$3.00

Boss of the Road White Waist Overalls. Per pair \$1.25

"Argonaut" Union Made Extra Heavy Khaki Outing Shirts—Reg. \$2.50 value. Special \$1.95

"Argonaut" O. D. Khaki Flannel Shirts; all sizes; military collar. Special \$4.95

"Argonaut" White Soisette Shirts—Made of registered soisette and all silk stitched. Regular \$3.50 value. Special \$2.39

Extra Heavy Hickory Shirts—Made with double yoke. Special .89c

Men's Heavy Can't Bust 'Em Corduroy Pants—Every stitch guaranteed \$4.29

Can't Bust 'Em Kute Kut Play Suits for Boys—in blue denim or khaki. 98c

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fifty one complaining printers had separate business enterprises, in which the labor policy was the only existing common interest, there is no rule of equity that permits them to join in a request for a common relief.

It might have been possible to show that only a third of the members were doing interstate business, had the hearing been extended, continued the court. To grant a joint decree for picketing the court would have to find illegal picketing at each place. "Picketing existing in one place gives no right to enjoin picketing in another place," he held. "An injunction plea can not be entertained from the conspiracy standpoint," he concluded.

J. F. Sayers deposited a Los Angeles card with the local union last week. Mr. Sayers came to the coast a year ago from Milwaukee, where he conducted a plant doing linotype and monotype work for the trade.

There is mail at the office of the union awaiting call from F. C. Lipper, R. F. Held, Charles S. Smith, Edgar N. Thornton, Mrs. L. W. Stretton, S. B. Dickinson, Jack Miller, William Ryan, Arthur Floyd, Frank R. Brentlinger, B. Greek, Mr. Gregory, J. F. Webber. If the addressees are unable to call and will properly notify the officers of the union as to their whereabouts their mail will be forwarded to them.

W. Lyle Slocum of the Chronicle composing room writes from Centerton, Ark., that he is at "home" and enjoying his vacation "down on the farm." The stationery on which this information is conveyed portrays an apple picking scene, and Lyle, indicating an apple harvester bearing baskets heavily laden with luscious fruit, says "That's me!"

"Subs" are "sitting in" for Ed Anderson, "Billy" Townsell Jr., Miss Eva Cook, "Jack" Domergue, Charlie Collins, Ernest Carey, Neil Henderson and "Teddy" Grafe, all of the Examiner Chapel, while the "regs" are vacationing in various parts of the state. William Phelps, who recently returned from Honolulu, is lookin' for "his'n" in the composing room of the "Monarch of the Dailies," while Walter Grafe, foreman of the "Ex" adroom, is telling the boys "it goes rather awkward after a season of rusticationing."

The Bulletin, labor paper of Denver, says the lockout of the printing trades in that city remains practically the same as it has been for the last several weeks. The employers there claim they are running 95 per cent of their former production, and are getting along nicely, but a check-up by the allied crafts tells a different story. The truth of the matter is that they are producing less than half of what they formerly did, and at a cost of twice what they paid former employees. The Bulletin says the different printing crafts are sticking together as one body, determined to win if it takes all summer—and most of the winter. The same paper may be credited with the statement that all book and job offices in Butte, Mont., had agreed to and signed up for the forty-four-hour week, and everybody returned to work on July 13.

Information has reached San Francisco that the employing printers and Typographical Union in Fort Worth, Tex., have reached an agreement, the employers agreeing to the forty-four-hour week and granting \$2 per week increase in pay. Yes, sah; they do things in Texas, too!

Seattle Typographical Union at its last meeting donated \$1000 to the Seattle Union Record fund. The Union Record is the principal labor paper of the Northwest. The amount subscribed by No. 202 equals an assessment of 25 cents monthly for each member for a period of eight months. Other branches of organized labor in Washington have taken similar action.

Prof. James Ferguson, teacher-printer of Chico, Cal., was a Union Printers Home visitor last week. Professor Ferguson, while a resident of

Chico, retains his membership in San Francisco Typographical Union.

The Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, producers of the Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Country Gentleman, etc., is experiencing the troubles of those who think it possible to operate printing and publishing houses with non-union printers. The Curtis people have found it impossible to issue its three largest publications on time, and the product coming from its presses is marked by many signs of poor printing. And the Curtis Company's "embarrassments" are only beginning. When it is realized that a large part of the material in the Post is prepared months in advance, and the present trouble has been on only since the first of May, it is easy to imagine the multiplication of difficulties when its supply of "cold storage" stuff is exhausted. When the unpleasantness with the Curtis people started the non-union compositors in their employ walked out and have since affiliated with the Typographical Union and are conducting themselves like veteran trade unionists. Distributing agents of the Curtis Publishing Company say that other publications (union, of course) are finding ready sale in competition with the Post, due to the failure of the latter to arrive on schedule time, if at all, and with the allotment ordered often reduced seventy-five per cent.

An individual with a bug for climbing hills was ascending snow-capped Mount Shasta yesterday. Taking a glance down the mount he saw two streaks of blue and white smoke spreading along one of the lower trails, withdrawing his fieldglass from its case, he leveled it on the speed fiends in the cars responsible for the rapidly disappearing vapor, and after the second squint exclaimed: "B'gosh, it's them—Don Stauffer and Clarence Bruegger of the Daily News and party!" He was out of hailing distance and couldn't stop 'em. They were headed toward the Oregon line, and at the rate they were going it'll take a long time to get back. Virgil Sawyer is another of the News bunch that is taking the air—our informant failed to state whether it was country or sea. Rather inclined to the belief, though, that it is of the country or mountain variety, as "Virg" had an opportunity to get plenty of the sea stuff when he was one of Uncle Sammy's big (you are privileged to take that "big" any way you wish) men.

Harvey E. Garman, business representative of the Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council, has been elected by that body to fill the vacancy in the office of secretary-treasurer, caused by the death of John H. Godfrey. By unanimous vote the charter of the council was ordered draped for thirty days in memory of the departed official.

The Citizen of Los Angeles says there has been little change in the printing trades strike situation there since last report. Work continues dull, and it is thought will be so for several weeks yet, as this is the normal dull period in the printing industry under ordinary conditions. The Citizen says the joint strike committee is keeping on the job constantly, and developments are expected in the not far distant future. The offices that locked the employees out seem to be in about the same condition as at the start, and are making constant overtures to former employees to return to work. It is said the "free help" are beginning to feel their importance and are reporting late for work, lying down on the job, and all that, and a few employers have had the nerve to fire some of the more obnoxious ones. There is much complaint of inferior work being turned out, and publications in the shops are all behind schedule time and otherwise "out of order." How long the buyers of printing will stand for the gaff remains to be seen.

The Labor Day Committee of Typographical

Union No. 21 will hold its initial meeting Sunday, July 31, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the offices of the union, 701 Underwood Building, 525 Market street, at which preliminary steps in the arrangements for the union's participation in the Labor Day parade and celebration will be taken. All members of the committee are urged to be in attendance at the meeting to receive their assignments of work on the various sub-committees.

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At the Cigar Stand
"GOBS" and "BARS"

Our Tobacco Department is one of the largest Retail departments of its kind in the West. Every brand that the Smoker calls for will be found here. Another thing, our prices are always the lowest!

Turkish Rose Cigarettes, 10 in pack-age8c
Kadee Cigarettes, 10 in pkge.....8c
Don Luis Clubs, box of 50, \$3.40; each7c
Pippins Londres Cigars, each.....7c
"93" Cigar Cuttings, 8 oz. pkge....36c
Dill's Best slice plug, 17c tins each..12c
Bagley's Red Belt, 10c tins, each....7c

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HIGH GRADE DAIRY PRODUCTS
AT REASONABLE PRICES

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Los Angeles
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Telephone Market 711

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JUNE 30th, 1921	
Assets	\$71,383,431.14
Deposits	67,792,431.14
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,591,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	357,157.85

Gifts That Last, by the Thousand

on Fillmore street and the Splendid on Market street are still unfair. Local in good condition. Cooks No. 44 report local in good condition; look for the house card. Carpet Mechanics report that they accepted the 7½ per cent. reduction; conditions are good; members all working. Cooks' Helpers No. 110 report that the Winchester on Third street is unfair. Press Cafe on Kearny street has signed up with the local. Reeds on Fillmore street is still unfair. Glove Workers report that business is slack; demand their label when buying gloves. Box Makers report that they have signed up a cigar box factory. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104 report that the open shop is a failure. Bill Posters, business good. Painters No. 19 report that they won't submit to the open shop.

New Business—Moved and seconded that a committee see the Photographic Workers in regards to withdrawing from the section. Moved and seconded that the secretary write the Wizard Cigarettes in regards to the label. Moved and seconded that the secretary send the Clarion Clothiers a book with the labels. Agitation Committee report that they were successful in getting union-made flags for the labor day parade. Committee to go around to the different locals to agitate for the label card and button.

Dues—\$45.00. **Agent Fund**—\$9.60. **Disbursements**—\$9.60.

Being no further business to come before the section we adjourned at 10:00.

"Watch the Bulletin in the lobby of the council."

"Demand the union label, card and button."

Fraternally submitted,

W. H. LANE, Secretary.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

State laws for unemployment insurance, along the lines of the bill favorably reported by a committee of the Wisconsin Senate, will be an aid to industry in preventing unemployment, just as workmen's compensation laws have stimulated accident prevention, declared Professor John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin in an address at the recent National Conference of Social Work.

"It is expected that employers under a law of this kind," said Professor Commons, "will organize their employment and labor management departments as effectively as they have their safety departments. It is also expected that the liability incurred when a man is laid off on account of lack of work will prevent employers from over-expanding with rush orders and induce them to spread out their work more evenly through the year. This is based on the actual experience of several large manufacturing establishments in different parts of the country which have done much during the past ten or fifteen years towards stabilizing employment."

According to Professor Commons, legislation for unemployment insurance as advanced in the United States avoids philanthropy or paternalism, and is based on the idea that unemployment can be largely prevented by good business management if organized on the same basis as the safety and accident prevention work.

"On this account," he continues, "the Wisconsin bill provides for an Employers' Mutual Employment Insurance Company operated solely by the employers, the funds contributed solely by the employers under the supervision of the state. A payment of \$1.00 a day for 13 weeks is provided to be met by the employer exactly as in the case of workmen's compensation. But if the employer finds a job for the man when laid off, the man is required to accept it, under reasonable conditions, and then compensation ceases if he refuses to accept the new job. Applications are made and recorded at the state free employment offices. Other rules are taken from the British unemployment insurance act.

SAN FRANCISCO LUCKY.

San Francisco is one of the five or six cities in which the Orpheum continues open the year round. In other cities, the closing of the Orpheum is a sad event. Newspapers always comment regretfully and personal conversations voice the same note.

In appreciation of Orpheum vaudeville and last season's offerings, the Wisconsin State Journal, of Madison, Wis., published the following editorial on June 22, 1921:

"The closing of The Orpheum for the summer recess will bring a sense of disappointment to many people.

"It has brightened many a dull hour, and during the past year has grown more deeply into the life of the community.

"Doubtless the reason for this lies in the quality of its attractions.

"That they have improved perceptibly in merit as well as in tone has been subject of comment. Acts appear to have been accepted upon higher standards.

"There has been more art, more cleverness.

"To have made the playhouse a family theatre where one may find high-class entertainment without fear of being subjected to unpleasantly obvious vulgarity is the management's achievement of the season now closed.

"Those responsible for the improvement are to be congratulated, and Madison awaits the autumn reopening with pleasant anticipations.

REJECT "COMPANY" UNION.

Organized butcher workmen have declared war on the meat packers' company "union," and will expel any member who affiliates with this boss-controlled outfit.

The packers boast that their "union" will be the only organization in this industry after the Alschuler agreement ends. This agreement, which the government is a party to, was entered into when this country entered the war. It expired about two years ago, before the present depression appeared. The packers then asked that the agreement be extended until one year after peace is declared. This was accepted by the workers, although at that time they held the strategic position to improve conditions. A few months ago the packers repudiated this agreement, and the government, instead of condemning the packers, favored a settlement that abrogates the agreement the coming fall. The employees accepted and have been perfecting their lines since that time.

The packers will undoubtedly attempt wage cutting when the agreement expires, and when Federal Judge Alschuler, acting as arbitrator, is automatically removed from their path. Then the packers hope to have their personally owned "union" in full swing. The workers are alert to this situation.

The packers' opposition to Judge Alschuler was increased last week when that jurist rejected the proposal to cut wages 5 cents an hour.

CONSTITUTION DAY.

The signing of the Constitution of the United States on September 17, 1787, marked a very important event in the history of the world. Each community and each individual daily enjoys advantages which would not be his but for the wisdom of the pioneers who gave a Constitution to a united country, North and South, East and West—all are glad that we are one country under one flag.

Community Service is among the large national organizations who are emphasizing the desirability of each locality having a special celebration to commemorate "constitution day" on September 17, 1921.

Kind words turneth away wrath but they don't prevent insidious knocking.

WALTER N. BRUNT

PRINTING, PUBLISHING
BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS
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Specialty Printing

Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

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PAY THE
STERLING
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Everything for the Home

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FURNITURE COMPANY
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1049 MARKET STREET

SMOKE
UNION MADE
CIGARS



2--BARGAINS--2

MATINEES DAILY 25¢ & 50¢

Except Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays

EVERY NIGHT 500 RESERVED SEATS FOR 25¢
AND THE SAME GREAT SHOWS

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

Lundstrom

HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality —STORES— First in Style

1126 Market 2640 Mission
605 Kearny 26 Third
Factory, 1114 Mission

BUY FOR LESS

in the Mission



**Always Ask For
MISSION ST. MERCHANTS COUPONS**

Any Store on Mission Street
Between Sixteenth and Army

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Capital Theatre.
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement.
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsok Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Kohler & Chase Pianos and Musical Mdse.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Searchlight Theatre.
Sherman, Clay & Co., Musical Instruments.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
White Lunch Establishments.
Wiley B. Allen Co., Pianos.

WAR DOOMED "MILITARIZED" LIFE.

The world war has aroused workers to the drab existence and "militarized" life in industry as conducted today, says the Manchester Guardian, which declared that "the war has been followed everywhere by a reduction of the working day."

This newspaper agrees to the evils of the housing situation and wage reductions, and says many blessings promised have not been forthcoming, "but the workers have won in every country so many hours a week from the life of factory or mine."

"What has been the driving force behind this demand?"

"Military service had a resemblance to the industrial system in the sense that it imposed on man's freedom the unrelenting power of a machine. During the war the men serving in the army often said they would give anything to get back to the old mill or the old shop. But what they resented in military life was just this control of their lives, and the industrial system was in this respect like military service, that it treated the worker as part of a machine."

"The experience of military service made men determined to have more of their lives for their own enjoyment and their own use, and the universal demand for a shorter working day was the result of this general impatience."

"The combination of agriculture and textile work, a bad economy from the point of view of mass production, was an admirable arrangement from the point of view of giving to people variety of interest and exercise for their faculties."

"Does not the universal demand for the shorter working day spring from this desire to have more range and choice and initiative in one's own life? That desire inspired the long-drawn endurance of the old hand loom weaver and the passionate protests of the Chartists. It has been strengthened by education, and it has now become resolute and insistent with the experiences of the war."

LONGSHOREMEN'S CONVENTION.

At the convention of the International Longshoremen's Association in Buffalo, N. Y., last week the following officers were elected:

President—Anthony J. Chlopek, Toledo, Ohio.
Secretary-Treasurer—John J. Joyce, Buffalo, N. Y.

First Vice-president—Jos. P. Ryan, New York, N. Y.

Second Vice-president—M. J. Gahagan, Galveston, Tex.

Third Vice-president—W. B. Jones, Detroit, Mich.

Fourth Vice-president—Thomas Harrison, New Orleans, La.

Fifth Vice-president—T. P. Woodland, New Orleans, La.

Sixth Vice-president—Geo. F. Freitas, Sandusky, O.

Seventh Vice-president—James E. Tighe, St. John, N. B.

Eighth Vice-president—William F. Dempsey, Dorchester Center, Mass.

Ninth Vice-president—Geo. W. Millner, Norfolk, Va.

Tenth Vice-president—S. P. O'Brien, Buffalo, N. Y.

Eleventh Vice-president—Henry Gildersleeve, Port Arthur, Tex.

Twelfth Vice-president—W. L. Pipkins, Paducah, Ky.

Thirteenth Vice-president—J. A. Madsen, Portland, Ore.

Fourteenth Vice-president—(For Pacific coast district. Selection to be made by I. L. A. Executive Council).

Even a wolf in sheep's clothing may be a blessing in disguise.



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where a spring or seat can be used.

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Phone Mission 8675

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2308 Mission St.

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Mission 6733

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OUTFITTING CO.
MISSION STREET
at Twenty-second

OIL WORKERS UNITE.

At a convention of disputing groups of members of the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refining Workers of America all differences were adjusted and harmony between these workers was re-established. Factionalism has existed for some time, and under instructions of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council President Gompers appointed a committee consisting of Vice-president Green and Secretary Morrison to compose these differences. This action was endorsed by the last American Federation of Labor convention. The committee attended the oil workers' convention in Denver, when new officers were elected, Fort Worth selected as headquarters and agreements reached that will solidify the workers in this industry. Under instructions of the American Federation of Labor convention the Executive Council Committee will be continued as the representative of the American Federation of Labor "to act in any helpful way."

A CONSPIRACY.

Efforts to pass legislation permitting the importation of Chinese coolies into Hawaii is a conspiracy that has behind it their "eventual admission into the United States," the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor charged in a report made public Tuesday.

Representatives of the sugar interests of Hawaii, the report said, have advised sugar men of this country not to interfere with the enactment of a law permitting Chinese coolies into Hawaii.

"It is the entering wedge; if we get them you will have no trouble to get them into the United States," the report said was the actual wording of a statement made to sugar men in America. The report continued:

Admission under bond of 50,000 coolies, intending to shackle them to their jobs ostensibly for five years, is one of the greatest legislative crimes of the century.

A stiff upper lip doesn't always keep the knees from wobbling.

PARENTS, ATTENTION!

There is a great demand for competent stenographers — not incompetents, there are lots of those—but first-class stenographers who can write over 125 words per minute and read their notes correctly. The government is advertising for them all the time and the business world cannot get enough of them to assist executives, learn the business and eventually become private secretaries, managers, executives, etc., according to natural executive ability.

Gallagher-Marsh Business College enjoys the patronage of organized labor because it has its shorthand text books printed and bound in our local shops under fair conditions.

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SHIFT TAXES TO POOR.

The big effort of war profiteers will be to shift taxes to the poor," said Congressman Huddleston, of Alabama, in a speech in the House. He added that this "will be the great issue for the next quarter of a century."

"The rich are dissatisfied with their income and profit taxes," he said. "The profiteers and war contractors are not willing to pay for the war out of the millions they were able to amass out of it; they are no more willing to give up one penny from their ill-gotten gains than if they had won them by honest and legitimate means. The fact that they overcharged the government for munitions and supplies; that they overcharged the people for the necessities of life in the time of our nation's peril is no reason in their eyes why this burden of paying for the war should be placed on their shoulders. Profiteers, war contractors, big business and big finance, all the classes of wealth and privilege, will battle with all their resources to place the burden of paying for this war on the backs of the poor, of the multitudes who toil, of the plain people of this country. That is to be the great issue for the next quarter of a century."

The speaker called attention to a prediction he made when the Cummins-Esch bill was passed—that increases in rates would be based upon the so-called "book value" of the railroads, "with all the stealing and watered stock of crooked promoters from the very beginning of the railroad business."

"My prediction proved true," said the lawmaker. "The railroads were permitted to increase their rates upon the basis of their book value of \$18,900,000,000. Upon that fraudulent valuation they were permitted to earn the 6 per cent return."

"Yet today you can go upon the stock exchanges of the United States and buy every dollar of stock, of bonds and other securities of all the railroads of the United States for less than \$8,000,000,000. Accepting the market value of their stocks, bonds and securities as the true value of the railroads, they were given increases in rates so as to raise their net earnings to 14 per cent. Think of it! No wonder business is strangled. No wonder the people are crying out against excessive railroad charges."

EMPLOYERS BLAMED.

Acting as arbitrator in the building trades dispute at Trenton, N. J., Attorney Martin P. Devlin placed the blame for waste on employers, and refused to accept the claim that workers are slacking.

"At the hearings it was conceded by all," said the arbitrator in his decision, "that the government contracts with the builders during the war were based on the cost plus system, which encouraged inefficiency and caused a large expenditure of time and money regardless of the labor returned for the same. Such conditions demoralized the efficiency of the building trades and was largely due to the employers. It is now admitted by the employers that on the general average the men are performing a day's work equal to the years preceding the war and that the unions give the employers the right to discharge any man who is either incompetent or inefficient. This leaves the remedy entirely in the hands of the employer."

The Department for Social Affairs of Sweden has declined to recommend the ratification of the Washington Convention (League of Nations) in regard to the eight-hour working day, but has proposed the retention of the 48-hour week, with a daily maximum of nine hours and maximum overtime per annum increased from 150 to 200 hours.

BANKERS ARE BLAMED.

Bankers were diplomatically rapped on the knuckles by Daniel Crawford Jr. at the convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. The speaker is president of the Philadelphia Operative Builders' Association.

"I believe," he said, "the bankers made a serious error in permitting the inflation that took place between the spring of 1919 and the spring of 1920. Had they put on the brakes when they found the reserve diminishing they would have prevented much of the suffering that has been experienced during the year. The result has been to create among institutions that ordinarily financed building construction a spirit of caution and inactivity that, if carried to extremes, will be just as hurtful as over-extension was."

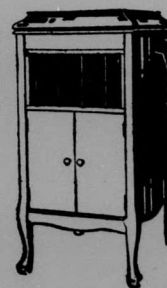
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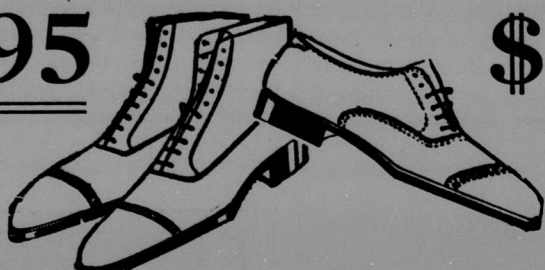
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EGG INSPECTORS.

Egg Inspectors' Union has elected Charles Miles and Robert Healy delegates to the Labor Council.

LAUNDRY WORKERS.

Six delegates to the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, to be held in San Jose beginning the first week in October, will be elected by the Laundry Workers' Union at its meeting next Monday evening.

COOKS.

The newly-elected delegates to the Labor Council from Cooks' Union No. 44 are: John Troxel, C. C. Haugaard, Julius Selmer, A. H. Dodge, John Sorensen, A. N. Oliver, Joseph De Pool, Charles Graim, A. M. Kelly, Emil Buehrer.

LABOR DAY.

That a parade be the feature of the Labor Day celebration on Monday, September 5, is the recommendation of the Joint Labor Day Committee of the Labor and Building Trades Councils.

In making this recommendation the Labor Day Committee, in a circular letter to the local unions urging them to vote in favor of a Labor Day parade, says:

"If ever a parade was justified, this is the year, when employers generally have assumed an attitude of indifference or open hostility toward the organized labor movement. Organized labor must show the community that it is alive and stands ready to defend its conditions against the attempt now being made to disrupt it or render it impotent under the misnamed 'American plan.'"

The officers of the Labor Day Committee are: President, William T. Bonsor; vice-presidents, A. G. Gilson and George S. Hollis; secretary-treasurer, John A. O'Connell; assistant secretary, Karl Kaaka; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien; committee on literary exercises, Daniel C. Murphy, Thomas Flaherty, P. H. McCarthy, George Hollis, Frank C. MacDonald, John P. McLaughlin.

The committee will meet Saturday night, July 30th, in the Labor Temple, at 8 o'clock.

OFFICE EMPLOYEES.

Office Employees' Union has elected the following delegates to the Labor Council: S. J. Hester, Sylvan Rosenblum, William A. Granfield, Thomas G. Riley, William T. Bonsor.

ACCEPT INVITATION.

Major Loring Pickering, Walter Macarthur and Andrew J. Gallagher have notified the Labor Day Committee that they accept invitations to serve on the honorary Labor Day Committee.

ANDREW FURUSETH HERE.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, arrived in San Francisco Tuesday from Washington, D. C.

It is understood that Furuseth has come to San Francisco to endeavor to bring about a peaceful settlement of the controversy between the marine workers and the shipowners, which has been on since May 1.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

In a majority of the cities and towns in California, the various Electrical Workers' Unions, with the assistance of T. C. Vickers, State representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, have negotiated satisfactory wage scales and working agreements with their employers.

BUTCHERS.

Journeymen Butchers' Union No. 115 has appointed a committee to confer with the master butchers on the renewal for another year of the existing wage scale and working agreement, which expires in September. Contrary to published reports, nothing has transpired which would indicate that the employers will refuse to enter into an agreement with the union or will insist upon the so-called "American plan" and a wage reduction.

The annual convention of the California State Federation of Butchers will be held in Santa Cruz the last week in September. International union officers will attend.

CAP MAKERS.

Cap Makers' Union will be represented in the Labor Council by Rudolph Beranek and Benjamin Minters.

CO-OPERATIVE AMENDMENT.

Commissioner of Corporations E. C. Bellows in a statement issued draws attention to the changes made in the Corporate Securities Act—otherwise known as the Blue Sky Law—by the recent Legislature, and which will go into effect today, July 29. The statement is issued especially for the benefit of the non-profit co-operative companies, which propose to sell or issue membership certificates or other securities.

Embodied in the statement also is information for the benefit of those proposing to offer pre-organization subscriptions. The Commissioner's announcement is in part as follows:

Under Chapter 658, Statutes of 1921, it becomes necessary for non-profit co-operative companies to apply to and receive from the Commissioner of Corporations permission to sell and issue membership certificates or other securities. Heretofore these companies have been exempt from the provisions of the Act.

Another, and important change, allows domestic corporations to take pre-incorporation subscriptions. In the law, before being amended, no time was fixed for a company to incorporate after the subscriptions were taken. In some conspicuous instances, which have occurred in the past two years, promoters of fraudulent schemes have taken advantage of this provision to take pre-incorporation subscriptions without ever incorporating the company.

The change made by Chapter 658 provides that all subscriptions shall be deemed to have been taken upon the condition that the company shall be incorporated within ninety days thereafter, so that if the promoters do not take steps to incorporate within ninety days, the subscriber may bring suit to recover his money.

An important change also included, is the addition of a proviso exempting from the definition of "sale" an execution or delivery of a certificate or certificates evidencing a like aggregate par value of shares previously issued.

The purpose of this change is to enable companies to exchange new certificates for old certificates where the change involves only a variation of the par value of the stock, the nature of the preferences, the change of the company's name, or the like. The amendment provides that the company is not required to make application and pay a fee to make such change.

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